

State Lib.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

In testimony of his appreciation of a laudable enterprise for assisting the Disabled Veterans of the War, the Widows and Orphans of those who fell in defence of our country, to earn a livelihood,

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST,

the Great Public Benefactor, has purchased of us this entire edition of our

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF THE WAR.

The dates of Battles, Officers Commanding, &c., are reliable; and notwithstanding the matter has been procured at great outlay of Time and Money, which, if not condensed, would make an 8mo. volume, still the reader has all the important facts, and the price at Retail has been placed by Mr. H. at Five Cents per copy, only.

It is valuable to those visiting foreign countries, and to children, as it affords interesting study and instruction.

To every honorably discharged Soldier and Sailor seeking a pleasant and profitable employment, it will be furnished by Mr. HELMBOLD for simply the cost of paper, without reference to the printing.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS' PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Leaves of the Tree were for the Healing of the Nations.

We have published the celebrated medical advertisement of Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD. Previous to doing so, we have received a moderate reward, in the usual way, of payment, which we apply to all the wares, wants, and business cards we present to our readers. It is our custom to examine everything thoroughly which we offer through our columns, and to refuse all that we cannot commend. Now, as our readers know we never do anything by halves, they can readily infer that when a so-called medical advertisement occupies a whole page in the CHURCH UNION, we mean something by it. It is not our purpose to dodge or tergiversate, or to wink at any such thing. We have no managing agent who smuggles into one column what is boldly condemned in another. The Gettysburg Asylum swindle came to us; we judged not by feeble sense, popular disfavor, nor by Congressional action, but we examined for ourselves, and no money in the world could buy one inch of the CHURCH UNION to commend it. Precisely the same course we pursued toward HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. We had seen it everywhere; it haunted our vision on rock, mountain, and curbstone; in the cars, on steamboats, and by the wayside, we saw this omnipresent specific advertised. We never gave it a thought—never condemned it, never commended it; did not rush in the face of prejudices, and cry out quack, quack! We knew nothing of it; had other, and we thought, more important subjects for contemplation, than this wonderful medicine. So when it came up for our consideration, we determined to investigate for ourselves. As we do in theology, so do we in medicine—never ask, "What does Dr. so-and-so think, or say, or surmise?" If it is wrong, all the world may espouse, yet let our right hand forget its cunning, and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth, if we waver one atom in our devotion. If it be right, not even the fact that a host commend, and a fortune is being made out of it, shall keep us from fidelity to it. For there may be many men so mean in this world that they will never advocate a good thing if anybody gets a good living by it. We know of men who won't hear Henry Ward Beecher preach, because he lives in a brown stone front, and manages to keep the wolf from the door, quite easily. Just so with Dr. HELMBOLD; because he is making a fortune by his enterprise, we cannot bend ourselves to the mean task of condemnation and whole-sale slander. There is something about the man you like at once. He is no quack. A quack is an empiricist, who tampers with disease, by applying remedies he knows nothing about. Dr. HELMBOLD is an educated man; he is frank in every respect; readily lays before you the ingredients or vegetable compounds of his medicine. The very processes of distillation are perfectly patent; there is no diabolical decoction or compounding of elements that are vile, and of course, secret. Everything is open and above board; what he does he knows; you cannot be in his establishment three minutes without seeing that he is a man who knows what he is about. All the world may know that the medicine he sells so largely all over the world, is the very best diuretic known. It is in strict accordance with the text at the head of this article. It is but the leaf of a shrub or tree, gathered by the wild Hottentots, and has been known for many years. Many others have used, and bear ample testimony to its usefulness. We dare any unprejudiced physician to test its virtues and not yield to its superior merit. There are other ingredients, as his advertisement shows. And now having a good thing, devoted to it with an enthusiasm which bespeaks honesty at once, what can we say, what need we say? The diseases treated are, some of them, peculiar and fearful; but did our Saviour shrink from the loathsome leper, because the world did? The BUCHU is a specific remedy, and ought to go over all this world, if it is what any scientific man can prove it to be, a blessing. Believing it to be a blessing, we have allowed it place, and shall do it again, and for any and every good thing. As a toad from a viper, would we shrink from error or evil, whether of Church or State; but every good thing we advocate. Let the insane man who cries out quack at everything medicinal, pause, reflect, and come to his senses. Quackery is empirical, but such is not the BUCHU; nor of such is the enterprising and enthusiastic man who is bound to succeed, because he wields right. Success to the BUCHU. Let the leaves of the tree be for the healing of the nations.—*Church Union*, March 21, 1863.—[Editorial.]

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR FROM 1860 TO 1865.

1860.

November 8. THE ELECTION of Abraham Lincoln as President, and Hannibal Hamblin as Vice-President of the United States. This event was the signal for the uprising in the Southern States. The next day South Carolina Senators resigned their seats in the Senate. In rapid succession followed the resignation of Howell Cobb, Lewis Cass, and the meeting of the South Carolina State Convention.

December 20. THE SOUTH CAROLINA "Ordinance of Secession" passed. Three days afterward Jacob Thompson embezzled Trust Funds. The day following, South Carolina Members of Congress resigned. The citizens of Pittsburg prevented the removal south of ordnance in Alleghany Arsenal. Maj. Anderson removed all his forces to Fort Sumter. South Carolina sent commissioners to treat with the Government in Washington, and a United States cutter was betrayed into the hands of the Confederates.

—28. THE PALMETTO FLAG was raised over the custom-house and post-office in Charleston, S. C., and Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were occupied by the South Carolina military. Union meetings followed in Memphis, Tenn., and in Wilmington, Del. John B. Floyd resigned.

—30. SOUTH CAROLINA troops took possession of the United States arsenal at Charleston with all its arms and stores. Fort Macon, N. C., was seized; the commissioners from South Carolina left Washington in disgust. Mobile arsenal was

seized; President Buchanan proclaimed a fast. Fort Morgan, Ala., was taken.

1861.

January 5. STEAMSHIP STAR of the West sailed from New York with troops and provisions for Fort Sumter. Alabama and Mississippi State Conventions, and the Legislatures of Virginia and Tennessee met; Thompson resigned the Secretaryship of the Interior; the sub-treasury at Charleston was seized.

—9. MISSISSIPPI ORDINANCE OF Secession passed; and the same day the steamship Star of the West, with supplies for Fort Sumter, was fired into from Morris' Island and Fort Moultrie, and driven from Charleston harbor. Thus the first gun was fired by the Southern secessionists just two months after the election of Lincoln.

—19. CONVENTION OF GEORGIA adopted a secession ordinance by a vote of 208 to 89.

—26. LOUISIANA CONVENTION passed an ordinance of secession by a vote of 113 to 17. The popular vote afterward taken was 20,448 for; 17,296 against.

—29. SECRETARY DIX'S dispatch to Hemphill Jones, at New Orleans, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" These words have justly entered into the classic heroic utterances of history.
















February 1. THE TEXAS CONVENTION, at Galveston, passed an ordinance of secession, to be voted on by the people on the 23d of February, and to take effect on March 2d.

JANUARY.

MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

D. H. M.
Last Quarter..... 5 1 16 Mo.
New Moon..... 12 1 46 Afrn.

D. H. M.
First Quarter.... 20 7 16 Ev.
Full Moon..... 27 8 28 Ev.

D. of W.	D. of M.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	MIDDLE STATES.		Moon Sign	
			SUN	MOON		
			r. & s. H. M. H. M.	r. & s. H. M.		
F.	1	Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801.	7 23	4 37	8 38	 Heart.
S.	2	Battle of Trenton, 1777.	7 23	4 37	9 48	 Bowels.
S.	3	Battle of Princeton, 1777.	7 23	4 37	10 54	 Reins.
M.	4	Treaty between U. S. and G. B. ratified, 1784.	7 22	4 38	11 56	 Secrets.
T.	5	Catharine de Medici died, 1589.	7 22	4 38	morn.	 Thighs.
W.	6	Epiphany, Old Christmas.	7 21	4 39	12 57	 Knees.
T.	7	Fenelon died, 1715.	7 20	4 40	1 58	 Legs.
T.	8	Battle of New Orleans, 1815.	7 20	4 40	2 59	 Feet.
S.	9	Sir Francis Drake died, 1506.	7 19	4 41	4 00	 Head.
S.	10	Stamp Act passed, 1765.	7 19	4 41	5 1	 Neck.
M.	11	Linnaeus died, 1778.	7 18	4 42	6 2	 Arms.
T.	12	Pestalozzi born, 1746.	7 18	4 42	sets.	 Breast.
W.	13	George Fox died, 1691.	7 17	4 43	5 55	 Heart.
T.	14	Mackenzie (author of Man of Feeling) died, 1831.	7 17	4 43	6 44	 Bowels.
F.	15	Charleston, S. C., burnt, 1776.	7 16	4 44	7 40	 Reins.
S.	16	Sir John Moore died, 1809.	7 15	4 45	8 36	
S.	17	Benjamin Franklin born, 1706.	7 14	4 46	9 30	
M.	18	Battle of Frenchtown, 1813.	7 13	4 47	10 24	
T.	19	James Watt born, 1739.	7 12	4 48	11 18	
W.	20	Garrick died, 1778.	7 11	4 49	morn.	
T.	21	Louis XVI. beheaded, 1793.	7 11	4 49	12 00	
F.	22	Byron born, 1788. Henry VIII. born, 1547.	7 10	4 50	1 7	
S.	23	William Pitt died, 1806.	7 9	4 51	2 14	
S.	24	Frederick the Great born, 1712.	7 8	4 52	3 24	
M.	25	Robert Burns born, 1759.	7 7	4 53	4 29	
T.	26	Bonaparte escaped from Elba, 1815.	7 6	4 54	5 32	
W.	27	Peter the Great died, 1725.	7 5	4 55	rises.	
T.	28	Charlemagne died, 814.	7 4	4 56	6 2	
F.	29	George III. died. George IV. began to reign, 1820.	7 3	4 57	7 12	
S.	30	Charles I. beheaded, 1648.	7 2	4 58	8 20	
S.	31	Osceola died, 1833.	7 1	4 59	9 26	

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846 the writer of this article embarked in the Drug business in the City of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged made several experiments in regard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. His efforts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the medical faculty—he was desirous of placing them before the public; but hesitated for some time before concluding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the prejudices existing in the minds of many against using advertised Medicines. But, through the advice of friends, and those who had used his preparations, this objection was overcome. Commencing in a small way, in a small Drug Store, in the year 1860, I am happy to state that, after 19 years of exertion, the popularity of my articles has

extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout foreign countries, and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been known—even so far as copying my advertisements; but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this none have been successful.

My FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU and FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA are not patent medicines, and I withhold no knowledge of their ingredients. The remedies are perfectly safe. My Laboratory, and the mode of preparation, have been inspected by thousands of Physicians and Druggists, all of whom expressed themselves gratified.

THE Merit of my articles gave me confidence in advertising. Would any one devote years of application without a thorough investigation? Although I have frequently heard persons remark (repudiating sincerity of purpose and merit) that, "all that is necessary is to advertise," yet I have never seen any who would not hesitate. Many intelligent and persevering men have been induced to embark in the business, believing they had this essential element, and after having expended *thousands of dollars* in bringing it before the community, have found, in a short time, that their article was not successful in curing a majority of cases; and failure was the inevitable consequence. Advertising does not make merit; it makes merit known, and merit makes both reputation and money. I full well know that there are thousands who are envious of the success of others, and who seldom speak in a complimentary manner of the merits of an article, or the enterprise of any, but I will remark, that I do not believe there is a "*Druggist*" or "*Physician*" in the United States, or the world, who, if he had as good a remedy as mine, would hesitate to pursue the same course as adopted by myself.

Knowing that many will read this article who are unacquainted with me, I append remarks from those of my native city whose names are known in all parts of the world.

FROM THE

LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

FIRM OF POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,

Manufacturing Chemists, 9th & Browning Sts., Philadelphia.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

SEE

Journal of Pharmacy,

Dr. Keyser's Letter, Dispensatory United States, &c.

Prof. DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSICK, Philadelphia.

Remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.


























Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

FEBRUARY.

MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter...	3	11	42	Fr'n.	First Quarter...	19	11 52 Fr'n.
New Moon.....	11	8	40	Mo.	Full Moon.....	26	6 51 Mo.

D. M.	D. of M.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	MIDDLE STATES.		Moon Signs.
			SUN rises & sets. H. M. H. M.	MOON r. & s. H. M.	
M.	1	Battle of Brienne, Napoleon defeated, 1814.	6 59 5	1 10 30	 Reins.
T.	2	Lander, (traveller in Africa,) died, 1835.	6 58 5	2 11 32	 " "
W.	3	Ind. of Greece acknowledged, 1830.	6 57 5	3 morn.	 Secrets.
T.	4	Hostilities ceased with Great Britain, 1783.	6 56 5	4 12 40	 " "
F.	5	Earthquake in Sicily, 1780.	6 55 5	5 1 37	 Thighs.
S.	6	Alliance between France and United States, 1778.	6 54 5	6 2 34	 " "
S.	7	Pitt's administration dissolved, 1801.	6 53 5	7 3 26	 Knees.
M.	8	Mary Stuart beheaded, 1556.	6 52 5	8 4 20	 " "
T.	9	New York sur. to England by the Dutch, 1674.	6 51 5	9 5 10	 Legs.
W.	10	Queen Victoria and Prince Albert married, 1840.	6 49 5	11 6 2	 " "
T.	11	William and Mary ac., 1689.	6 48 5	12 sets.	 Feet.
F.	12	Lady Jane Gray beheaded, 1554.	6 47 5	13 6 34	 " "
S.	13	Captain Cook killed, 1779.	6 46 5	14 7 29	 Head.
S.	14	Blackstone died, 1780.	6 44 5	16 8 19	 " "
M.	15	Galileo born, 1564. Louis XV. born, 1710.	6 43 5	17 9 10	 Neck.
T.	16	Lindley Murray died, 1826.	6 42 5	18 10 1	 " "
W.	17	Peace with England ratified in United States 1815.	6 40 5	20 10 59	 Arms.
T.	18	Martin Luther died, 1546.	6 39 5	21 11 58	 " "
F.	19	Florida ceded to the United States, 1821.	6 38 5	22 morn.	 Breast.
S.	20	Voltaire born, 1694.	6 37 5	23 1 3	 " "
S.	21	C. B. Brown (American Novelist,) died, 1810.	6 36 5	24 2 8	 Heart.
M.	22	Washington born, 1732.	6 34 5	26 3 10	 " "
T.	23	Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.	6 33 5	27 4 9	 Bowels.
W.	24	Peacock captured by Hornet, 1813.	6 32 5	28 5 3	 " "
T.	25	Wallenstein died, 1634.	6 31 5	29 5 52	 Reins.
F.	26	John P. Kemble died, 1823.	6 29 5	31 rises.	
S.	27	Earthquake at Lisbon, 1796.	6 28 5	32 7 12	
S.	28	Montaigne born, 1533.	6 27 5	33 8 19	

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.

Of the thousands of Druggists dealing in my Preparations, and located in all parts of the world, I have selected the following Wholesale Druggists, who have each sold of my preparations

MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS A YEAR.

And for the further satisfaction of those located in the different sections of the United States, I have taken from each of the principal cities:—

GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

STRONG & ARMSTRONG, Cleveland, O.

NOYES, PETT & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

COLLINS & BRO., St. Louis, Mo.

WILSON & PETER, Louisville, Ky.

JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BARNES, WARD & CO., New Orleans, La.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN F. HENRY, Park Row, New York City.

COFFIN, REDDINGTON & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMSEN & BLOCK, Baltimore, Md.

FARRAND, SHELEY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

GREENE & BUTTON, Milwaukee, Wis.

STEWART & MORGAN, Indianapolis, Ind.

—6. CONGRESS AT MONTGOMERY adopted a Constitution for a Provisional Government, to go into immediate operation: Jefferson Davis, President; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President. This was the first overt act looking to a Confederacy.

—18. JEFFERSON DAVIS inaugurated as President of the Southern Confederacy. Though among the last to resign office under the Stars and Stripes, Mr. Davis was among the first to hold office under the confederate government.

March 4. ABRAHAM LINCOLN inaugurated 16th President of the United States, at Washington. A State convention declared Texas out of the Union.

—30. MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION ratified the Constitution of the C. S. by a vote of 78 to 7.

April 3. SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION ratified the Constitution of the C. S. by a vote of 114 to 16.

—15. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S proclamation calling for 75,000 troops. This was the first defensive act of the North, and it will be seen occurred over four months after the first indignity offered the government by the South.

—16. THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY called for 32,000 men.

—17. STATE CONVENTION of Virginia passed ordinance of secession in secret session.

—19. SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS Regiment, on its way to Washington, attacked by a mob in Baltimore; 3 killed and 7 wounded. Of the enemy, 7 were killed and 8 wounded. Thus Massachusetts lost the first blood in the rebellion as she did in the Revolution, and that, too, on the anniversary of Lexington battle.

—20. THE PORTS of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, ordered to be block-

aded by the President, as those States were in a state of insurrection against the government.

—21. AMERICAN FLAG publicly buried at Memphis, Tenn. Andrew Johnson, U. S. Senator from Tennessee, mobbed at Lynchburg, Va., thus attesting to the early loyalty of Mr. Johnson. Gosport Navy Yard, opposite Norfolk, Va., set on fire, and vessels sunk, by U. S. officers in charge, to prevent their seizure by the Confederates. This prevented the capture of Fortress Monroe.

—25. GOV. LETCHER, of Virginia, by proclamation, transferred that Commonwealth to the Southern Confederacy.

—26. GOV. BROWN, of Georgia, by proclamation, prohibited the payment of all Northern debts till the end of hostilities. This act of Gov. Brown was not universally respected by Georgians.

—29. SECESSION defeated in Maryland House of Delegates by a vote of 53 to 13. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves left New York for Annapolis. The career of this brilliant and gallant officer terminated in being murdered at Alexandria, Va., by Jackson.

May 3. PRESIDENT LINCOLN issued a proclamation calling into service 42,000 volunteers for three years, and directing the increase of the regular army and navy of the United States, so little did even Mr. Lincoln apprehend the magnitude of the rebellion.

—7. THE U. S. GARRISON at Fort Davis, Texas, consisting of 11 officers and 300 men, made prisoners by a force of 1,800 Confederates, near Eastonville.

—10. MAJ. GEN. R. E. LEE appointed to command the confederate forces in Virginia. Major General McClellan appointed to command the Department of Ohio.

—15. A PROCLAMATION of neutrality with respect to the civil war in the U. S. was issued by Queen Victoria, in which

HELMBOLD'S DRUG STORE.

THE magnificent Drug Store of H. T. Helmbold, 594 Broadway, is, beyond question, the finest and most attractive establishment of its kind in New York. It is one of those places which arrest the eyes of the passer-by, and compel him to stop and examine it, almost against his will. Not that externally it is marked by any striking architectural beauty, but that there is a certain nameless fascination about it, the combined result of an exquisite taste in the arrangement of the various articles exposed for sale in the windows, and a delightful harmony of color.

One step from the sidewalk, and on a level with the floor of the establishment, is a pavement of white marble, extending the whole length of the front, and relieved by a diamond figure, consisting of small rose-tinted and yellow blocks of the same material. The windows, which are light and stately, are, with the doors, composed of solid sheets of French plate glass; and as we enter the store, especially by gas light, the whole scene bursts upon us like some fairy creation, or the splendid vision of some hashish eater. Ten superb chandeliers illuminate the immense palace from one end of it to the other, in all 275 feet, from Broadway into Crosby Street.

It is divided into two compartments, wholesale and retail, the partition being as near as may be in the middle, with offices on each side, which are spanned by an arch, inscribed with the words, "Wholesale Department." The blaze of light from the windows, charged with the brilliant colors of the liquid in the large globes, adds vastly to the attraction of the scene by night, and illuminates the adjacent walls and counters with a surprising brilliance of crimson, purple, green, and amber.

This establishment was begun and finished in five days. To look at it, it seems incredible; and more especially so when it is examined in detail. The walls extending over half the retail hall are adorned all along the ceiling to the two first pillars with a series of twenty-eight moulded arches, fourteen on each side. These rest upon an elaborate moulding, supported by elegant pillars with ornamented capitals overlaid with gold, and the roof also is richly painted and fretted with gold. The shelves are divided into a number of ranges, each of which is backed by French mirrors. Then come the counters, eight in all, composed of solid marble throughout, the top slabs supported by richly carved brackets starred with gold, and having two square compartments on the side faces, each one of which bears the inscription "H. T. H."

Indeed, throughout the establishment there is a harmony of form, color, and disposition. A lavish hand has been at work in all the departments, and this marble palace is one more proof of the swift witchery whereof money is capable.

The remaining portion of the walls, from the first pillars to the partition which divides the wholesale and retail stores, are stained with an elegant French gray, upon which is painted, in a very beautiful and elaborate mosaic work of the most exquisite colors, a series of immense hexagons, in double gold bead frames. The office compartment is marked off at the second pillar by a black walnut rail, and besides the luxurious desks and chairs for the use of the officials, there is a complete dressing-room set at the service of visitors and customers.

Just before the entrance of the office stands an octagonal glass case, surmounted by a small pyramidal case, containing Eau de Cologne, and all the rarest French essences, extracts, and perfumes. On each side of this raised case are two figures of ebony negroes, each with his right hand raised, and intended to bear a lamp or vase, according to the taste of the owner. These statues were brought, as we understand, from the French Exhibition, and are quite the rage as drawing-room ornaments among people of wealth and fashion in that capital. Such in rapid outline is a description of Dr. Helmbold's new place of business. It is worthy of the merchant princes of New York, although it is not at all improbable, from the continued and incessant expansion of the Doctor's business, that he may yet have to throw his wholesale store into the retail, and let the former take care of itself in some other convenient place.—*Editorial N. Y. Daily Tribune, Nov. 17th, 1868.*

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

(DIOSMA CRENATA)—BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the Ages of 18 to 25, and from 36 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement, or Labor Pains, Bed-Wetting in Children, &c.

In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.


Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption of the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these special diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other. Price, \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

 None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

MARCH.
































MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Last Quarter.	5 12 33 Mo.	First Quarter.	21 12 47 Mo.
New Moon.	13 3 36 Mo.	Full Moon.	27 4 27 Aft.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

MIDDLE STATES.
SUN
rises & sets
H. M. H. M.

Moon Signs.

M.	1	Emperor Francis I. of Austria died, 1835.	7 23 4 37	8 38		Reins.
T.	2	John Wesley died, 1791.	7 23 4 37	9 40		Secrets.
W.	3	War declared against Algiers, 1815.	7 23 4 37	10 54		Thighs.
T.	4	1st Congress United States met at New York, 1789.	7 23 4 37	11 56		Knees.
F.	5	James Madison born, 1751.	7 23 4 37	12 57		Legs.
S.	6	Mesmer, discoverer of An. Magnetism, died, 1815.	7 23 4 37	1 58		Feet.
S.	7	Canute the Great died, 1086.	7 23 4 37	2 59		Head.
M.	8	Frederick the Great died, 1797.	7 23 4 37	3 59		Neck.
T.	9	Mrs. Barbauld died, 1825.	7 23 4 37	4 00		Arms.
W.	10	Henry II. of England ac., 1154.	7 23 4 37	5 1		Breast.
T.	11	Torquato Tasso born, 1544.	7 23 4 37	6 2		Heart.
P.	12	Gustavus of Sweden dethroned, 1809.	7 23 4 37	7 3		Bowels.
S.	13	Planet Herschel discovered, 1781.	7 23 4 37	8 4		Reins.
S.	14	Klopstock died, 1803.	7 23 4 37	9 4		Secrets.
M.	15	Andrew Jackson born, 1767.	7 23 4 37	10 4		Reins.
T.	16	Battle of Guilford, 1781.	7 23 4 37	11 4		Secrets.
W.	17	British evacuated Boston, 1776.	7 23 4 37	12 4		Reins.
T.	18	Horace Walpole died, 1797.	7 23 4 37	1 5		Secrets.
F.	19	Republic of Venice ended, 1797.	7 23 4 37	2 5		Reins.
S.	20	Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727.	7 23 4 37	3 5		Reins.
S.	21	Duke d'Enghien shot, 1804.	7 23 4 37	4 5		Reins.
M.	22	Stamp Act passed, 1765.	7 23 4 37	5 5		Reins.
T.	23	Kotzebue died, 1819.	7 23 4 37	6 5		Reins.
W.	24	Queen Elizabeth died, 1698.	7 23 4 37	7 5		Reins.
T.	25	Bishop White born, 1767.	7 23 4 37	8 5		Reins.
F.	26	Beethoven died, 1827.	7 23 4 37	9 5		Reins.
S.	27	Peace of Amiens, 1802.	7 23 4 37	10 5		Reins.
S.	28	Lorenzo di Medici died, 1492.	7 23 4 37	11 5		Reins.
M.	29	Planet Vesta discovered, 1807.	7 23 4 37	12 5		Reins.
T.	30	Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1820.	7 23 4 37	1 5		Reins.
W.	31	Allied Sovereigns entered Paris, 1814.	7 23 4 37	2 5		Reins.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., June 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMEOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of Buchu, cubeba, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the Druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary; and therefore

concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. BAKER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thomas B. FLOANACE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEVIE, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRISWOLD, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIELER, Ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

the subjects of Great Britain were forbidden to take part in the contest, or endeavor to break a blockade "lawfully and effectually established." This act showed how much, in hour of need, the mother country could be depended upon. The town of Potosi, Washington County, Mo., taken possession of by the United States troops.

June 3. HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS died at Chicago. His dying message to his sons was, "Tell them to obey the laws and support the Constitution of the United States." At this time obedience to the Constitution and laws was the watchword of the hour.

—9. VOTE OF TENNESSEE reported in favor of secession.

—10. REPULSE OF FEDERAL troops at Big Bethel, and death of Winthrop.

—14. HARPER'S FERRY evacuated by the Confederate forces, who destroyed all the available property. Flight of Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price from Jefferson City, capital of Missouri. The telegraph lines and bridges destroyed by them on their route to Booneville.

—17. CONFEDERATE FORCES at Booneville, Mo., defeated by Gen. Lyon; Confederates, 35 killed and wounded; 30 prisoners. Federals, 2 killed and 8 wounded.

—20. GEN. McCLELLAN took command of the Federal army in Western Virginia. Cornelius Vanderbilt offered all the steamships of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company for the service of the government.

—24. TENNESSEE SECEDED by proclamation of Gov. Harris; 104,913 for, and 47,328 against.

—25. VIRGINIA VOTE announced to be 128,884 for, and 32,134 against secession.

July 5. BATTLE AT CARTHAGE, Missouri. Union forces under Col. Sigel, 1,500; Confederates, 4,000. Union loss, 13

killed and 31 wounded; Confederate loss, 250 killed and wounded. In this battle Sigel withdrew in good order & saved everything.

10. LOAN BILL PASSED by House of Representatives, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$250,000,000, redeemable in 20 years. Bill authorizing \$500,000,000 and 500,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion, passed the Senate.

—11. BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN, Va. Defeat of the Confederates under Col. Pegram; 60 killed, 150 wounded, and 150 prisoners. Capture of 200 tents, 60 wagons, 6 cannon, and other stores. Union loss, 11 killed and 35 wounded.

—12. 600 CONFEDERATES, under Col. Pegram, surrendered to Gen. McClellan at Beverley, Va.

—13. BATTLE OF GARRICK'S FORD, Va., and death of Gen. Garnett, Confederate commander. Defeat and rout of the Confederates, with a loss of 150 killed and wounded, and 806 prisoners. Federal loss, 13 killed, 40 wounded. These battles served to give the Federals too much confidence in themselves.

—22. CONFEDERATE CONGRESS appointed a day of thanksgiving for the victory at Manassas. Maj. Gen. McClellan assigned to command the Department of the Potomac.

—25. GEN. McCLELLAN arrived at Washington, General Fremont in St. Louis, and General Banks at Harper's Ferry, to take charge of their respective departments.

August 5. SKIRMISH AT ATHENS, Mo. 300 Home Guards, under Colonel Moore, defeated a force of 1,000 Confederates, killing 23 and 50 wounded. Five wagon loads of supplies and 40 horses were captured by the Guards.

—10. BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK, Mo. The Federal army, under Gen. Lyon, 5,200 men, was defeated by the combined

4th Month.

APRIL, 1869.

30 Days.

MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

APRIL

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.		
Last Quarter.....	3	3	45	Afn.	First Quarter.....	19	10	6	Mo.
New Moon.....	11	8	46	Ev.	Full Moon.....	26	1	22	Mo.

T.	W.	D.	M.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	MIDDLE STATES.				Moon Signs.
					rise & sets.	r. & s.	H. M.	H. M.	
T.	1			Santa Anna President, 1853.	5 44 6	16 11	10		Thighs.
F.	2			President Jefferson born, 1743.	5 44 6	17 11	10		"
S.	3			Bishop Heber died, 1826.	5 44 6	17 11	10		Knees.
S.	4			President Harrison died, 1841.	5 44 6	20 12	57		"
M.	5			Nantucket plundered by refugees, 1779.	5 44 6	22 1	40		"
T.	6			Napoleon sent to Elba, 1814.	5 44 6	22 1	40		Legs.
W.	7			Revolution in Brazil, 1831.	5 37 6	23 3	12		"
T.	8			French entered Spain, 1823.	5 35 6	23 3	48		Feet.
F.	9			Lord Bacon died, 1626.	5 34 6	26 4	44		"
S.	10			Bank of U. S. incorporated, 1816.	5 34 6	27 5	29		"
S.	11			William and Mary crowned, 1689.	5 32 6	28 6	24		Head.
M.	12			Guido Reni died, 1642.	5 30 6	29 7	20		"
T.	13			Catholic Emancipation Bill signed, 1829.	5 28 6	31 8	6		Neck.
W.	14			Embargo Law repealed, 1814.	5 28 6	31 9	3		"
T.	15			Buffon died, 1788.	5 27 6	33 10	11		Arms.
F.	16			Thiers born, 1797.	5 25 6	33 11	18		"
S.	17			Dr. Franklin died, 1790.	5 24 6	33	morn.		Breast.
S.	18			Lord Byron died, 1824.	5 24 6	33	12 29		"
M.	19			Battle of Lexington, 1775.	5 22 6	33	1 12		Heart.
T.	20			Abernethy died, 1815.	5 20 6	33	2 9		"
W.	21			Texan Troops defeated Santa Anna, 1836.	5 19 6	41	2 46		Bowels
T.	22			Cervantes died, 1616.	5 18 6	42	3 20		"
F.	23			Shakspeare born, 1564, died, 1616.	5 17 6	43	3 56		"
S.	24			Murillo died, 1682.	5 15 6	43	4 20		Reins.
S.	25			Cowper died, 1800.	5 14 6	46	4 55		"
M.	26			Battle of Culloden, 1746.	5 13 6	47	rise		Secrets.
T.	27			York, U. C., taken, Pike killed, 1813.	5 12 6	48	8 20		"
W.	28			James Monroe born, 1758.	5 11 6	49	9 14		Thighs.
T.	29			Louisiana ceded to U. S., 1803.	5 10 6	50	10 6		"
F.	30			Washington elected President U. S., 1789.	5 9 6	51	10 59		"

RECOMMENDATIONS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
Jan. 23th, 1868.

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir:

Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a Drug Store, the other evening, my mind was changed as to the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily
and Semi-Weekly TELEGRAPH.

Mr. HELMBOLD

Dear Sir:

Having a bad case of Gleet to prescribe for, I concluded to use your Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. I am pleased to inform you its action was entirely satisfactory, and exceeded my expectations. I have prescribed your Buchu in affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, with the same gratifying result.

Yours truly,

EDWARD L. SHAW, M.D.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1867.

forces of Generals Price and McCulloch, 20,000. General Lyon was killed. Federal loss, 223 killed, 731 wounded, 203 missing. Confederate loss, (McCulloch's report), 265 killed, 800 wounded, 30 missing; Price's report of Missouri troops, 156 killed, 517 wounded. In this battle fell one of the bravest heroes of the war, General Lyon. He was a native of Connecticut, and destined to high rank had he lived.

—28-29. BOMBARDMENT and capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, at Hatteras Inlet, N. C. 30 pieces of cannon, 1,000 stand of small arms, 3 vessels with valuable cargoes, and 750 prisoners were taken. This fort gave the Federals possession of the coast to the Palmetto State.

—30. MARTIAL LAW was proclaimed throughout Missouri by General Fremont, and the slaves of all persons found in arms against the U.S. declared free. This was the first proclamation of freedom in any land.

September 21. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE fled from Frankfort, Ky., and openly joined the Confederates. Breckenridge had as yet pretended to be loyal.

23. DETACHMENTS of 8th and 4th Ohio, and Ringgold's cavalry, under Cols. Parke and Cantwell, advancing toward Romney, Va., attacked and drove out 700 Confederates from Mechanicsville Gap, and pursued their combined forces of 1,400 from Romney to the mountains. Federal loss, 3 killed, 10 wounded; Confederate loss, 15 killed, 30 wounded.

October 12. CONFEDERATE steamer *Theodora* ran the blockade at Charleston, S. C., having on board Messrs. Mason and Slidell, commissioners to England and France, with their secretaries. These commissioners were afterwards seized on board a British steamer.

—21. BATTLE OF EDWARD'S Ferry, Va. 1,900 men from General C. P. Stone's division, under command of Col.















E. D. Baker, U. S. Senator from Oregon, were ordered to cross the Potomac at Harrison's Island, or Ball's Bluff, to support reconnoissances above and below that point. At 4 P. M. they were attacked by 3,000 Confederates, under Gen. Evans, and driven to the river, where, their being no adequate means for crossing, they suffered severe loss the enemy's fire and by drowning. Killed, by 223; wounded, 250; taken prisoners, 500. Confederate loss, about 200 in killed and wounded. About 2,500 Confederates, near Fredericktown, Mo., under Jeff. Thompson and Col. Lowe, were attacked by 3,500 Federal troops, commanded by Col. J. B. Plummer, of 11th Missouri, with Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana troops, under Cols. Ross, Marsh, Hovey, Baker, Lieut. Col. Pennabaker, Major Schofield, Capt. Stewart, and Lieut. White. The Confederates were defeated with great loss, and Col. Lowe was killed. They left 175 bodies on the field, and had a large number wounded. Eighty were taken prisoners, and 4 heavy guns were captured. The Federal loss was 7 killed and 60 wounded.

—26. AN ARTILLERY-FIGHT across the Potomac, at Edward's Ferry, for several hours. Two killed in General Banks' encampment and 3 wounded. Both parties were compelled to move back their encampments. Gen. B. F. Kelly, with 2,500 Virginia and Ohio Volunteers, from New Creek, Va., attacked an inferior Confederate force near Romney, who were routed and pursued through that town with severe loss. Col. Thos. Johns, of 2d Regiment Potomac Home Guards, made a diversion of the enemy's force by marching to the rear of Romney, by way of Frankfort, and engaged and held in check a regiment of the Confederates. The expedition was successful in capturing a large supply of military stores and provisions. Federal loss, 2 killed, 14 wounded. Enemy's loss, 10 killed,

MAY.

MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter.....	3	8	43 Mo.	First Quarter.....	18	4	33 Afn.
New Moon.....	11	11	10 Frn.	Full Moon.....	25	10	26 Frn.

			REMARKABLE EVENTS.	MIDDLE STATES.				MOON		Moon Signs.
								rises & sets.	T. & S.	
								H. M. H. M. H. M.		
S.	1		Addison born, 1672.	5	17	43	11 50		Knees.	
S.	2		Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.	5	16	54	morn.		Legs.	
M.	3		Napoleon declared Emperor, 1804.	5	16	55	12 11		Feet.	
T.	4		Last Mogul died, 1799.	5	16	56	1 12		Head.	
W.	5		Napoleon died, 1821.	5	30	57	1 40		Neck.	
T.	6		Battle of Prague, 1757.	5	24	58	2 19		Arms.	
F.	7		Earthquake in Hayti, 1842.	5	18	59	2 49		Breast.	
S.	8		Lavoisier died, 1794.	5	17	0	3 18		Heart.	
S.	9		Columbus' fourth voyage, 1501.	4	57	1	3 49		Bowels.	
M.	10		Louis XV. died, 1774.	4	58	2	4 18		Reins.	
T.	11		Lord Chatham died, 1778.	4	57	3	sets.		Secrets.	
W.	12		Boileau died, 1711.	4	56	4	8 16		Thighs.	
T.	13		Jamestown, Virginia, settled, 1607.	4	55	5	9 12		Knees.	
F.	14		Henry IV., of France, died, 1610.	4	54	6	10 10		Legs.	
S.	15		Prince Metternich born, 1773.	4	53	7	11 8			
S.	16		Battle of Albuera, 1811.	4	52	8	11 58			
M.	17		Talleyrand died, 1838.	4	51	9	morn.			
T.	18		King of Saxony born, 1797.	4	50	10	12 54			
W.	19		Dark Day in New England, 1780.	4	49	11	1 57			
T.	20		Columbus died, (O. S.) 1506.	4	49	11	2 10			
F.	21		Riots at Montreal, 1832.	4	48	12	2 40			
S.	22		Alexander Pope born, 1688.	4	47	13	3 12			
S.	23		Battle of Ramillies, 1706.	4	46	14	3 42			
M.	24		Queen Victoria born, 1819.	4	45	15	4 14			
T.	25		Convention at Philadelphia, 1787.	4	45	15	rises.			
W.	26		John Calvin died, 1564.	4	44	16	8 18			
T.	27		Fort George (Canada) taken, 1813.	4	43	17	8 59			
F.	28		William Pitt (the younger) born, 1759.	4	43	17	9 44			
S.	29		Restoration of Charles II., 1660.	4	42	18	10 29			
S.	30		Wilkes died, 1790.	4	41	19	11 40			
M.	31		Haydn died, 1809.	4	41	19	11 46			

DR. KEYSER

Is a physician of over thirty years experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about BUCHU, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such mediate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts; and I am not cognizant of any preparation or that plant at all equal to yours. Years of experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M.D.

No. 140 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

Aug. 11, 1865.

15 wounded, and a number of prisoners, including Col. Angus McDonald, their commander; their artillery wagons, camps, etc., were captured. Parson Brownlow was forced to suspend the publication of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*.

—29. Nearly 1,000 contrabands arrived at Fortress Monroe in two days. General Butler invented the term "contraband." The great naval expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe, under the command of Flag-officer Com. Samuel F. Dupont, comprising 77 vessels of all classes. The land forces, numbering 20,000 men, were commanded by Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sherman.

November 1. LIEUT. GEN. WINFIELD Scott, at his own request, was retired from active service, and Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan was appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-chief of the U. S. Army. Scott was in no way responsible for the disaster of Bull Run.

—2. GEN. FREMONT, at Springfield, received an order from Washington relieving him from command of the department of Missouri. Gen. Hunter was appointed temporarily to the command. Fremont was removed, not for his principles, but for extravagance.

—6. BATTLE OF BELMONT, Mo. Generals Grant and McClernand, with 2,850 men, landed at Belmont at 8 A. M., drove the Confederate pickets, and captured their camp, which was burnt. A battery of 12 guns was taken, and about 200 prisoners. Meantime a large reinforcement of Confederate troops was landed from Columbus, on the opposite side of the river, which intercepted Gen. Grant's army in their return to their boats. The Federals cut their way through a much superior force of the enemy, losing 150 of their number prisoners, together with their killed and wounded, who fell into the hands of the enemy.

Federal loss, 89 killed, 150 wounded, 150 missing. The enemy's loss was greater. 155 were taken prisoners.

—8. CAPTAIN WILKES, with the U. S. steam sloop-of-war San Jacinta, overhauled the English mail steamer Trent in the Bahama Channel, and took from her the Confederate emissaries, Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, who had taken passage for England. Colonel Grensle returned with his command to Rolla, Mo., from an expedition against the Confederates in Texas county, bringing 9 prisoners, 500 head of cattle, and 40 horses and mules.

—24. CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS, Mason and Slidell, were imprisoned in Fort Warren, Mass.

—27. GEN. MCCLELLAN appointed the hour of 11 each Sabbath for religious worship throughout the U. S. Army, and directed that all officers and men off duty should have opportunity to attend. This was the first order of the kind in our history.

December 5. REPORTS of the Secretaries of War and Navy show the Government had in service for the war 682,971 men.































—14. THE EUROPA arrived from England with news of the excitement among the British people, occasioned by the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and also the ultimatum of the British Government, demanding a surrender of the Confederate commissioners, and an apology for their seizure. Mr. Seward's dispatch to Mr. Adams, dated December 30, having settled the matter in anticipation, there was but little excitement in the public mind.

—18. A PART OF GEN. POPE'S forces, under Col. J. C. Davis and Col. F. Steele, surprised a Confederate camp near Milford, north of Warrensburg, Mo., and captured nearly 1,300 men, 70 wagons loaded with stores, and all their camp

JUNE.

MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter	9	9	23 Mo.	First Quarter	16	9	15 Ev.
New Moon	9	10	63 Ev.	Full Moon	23	8	36 Ev.

D. of M.	D. of M.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	MIDDLE STATES.				Moon Signs.
			MOON	MOON	MOON	MOON	
			rise & set	r. & a.	r. & a.	r. & a.	
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
T.	1	Frigate Chesapeake taken, 1813.	4 40	7 20	morn.		Legs.
W.	2	Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 1814.	4 41	7 30	12 56		Feet.
T.	3	Harvey died, 1685.	4 39	7 30	12 56		"
F.	4	Peace between U. S. and Tripoli, 1805.	4 39	7 21	1 46		Head.
S.	5	Winder and Chandler captured, 1813.	4 38	7 23	2 17		"
S.	6	Severe frost in New England, 1816.	4 38	7 22	2 19		"
M.	7	Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief, 1775.	4 38	7 32	3 25		Neck.
T.	8	Edward, Black Prince died, 1376.	4 37	7 32	4 12		"
W.	9	Seven Bishops sent to Tower, 1688.	4 37	7 23	sets.		Arms.
T.	10	War between U. S. and Tripoli, 1801.	4 37	7 23	8 10		"
F.	11	Malta taken by the French, 1798.	4 36	7 24	8 50		Breast.
S.	12	Dr. Robertson died, 1793.	4 36	7 24	9 55		"
S.	13	New York City incorporated, 1665.	4 36	7 24	11 46		Heart.
M.	14	Battle of Marengo, 1800.	4 35	7 25	11 28		"
T.	15	Luther excommunicated by the Pope, 1520.	4 35	7 25	morn.		Bow.
W.	16	Duke of Marlborough died, 1742.	4 35	7 25	12 2		"
T.	17	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775.	4 35	7 25	12 38		Reins.
F.	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	4 35	7 25	1 6		"
S.	19	General Greene died, 1786.	4 35	7 25	1 38		Secrets.
S.	20	William IV. died, 1837.	4 35	7 25	2 9		"
M.	21	Victoria proclaimed Queen, 1837.	4 35	7 25	2 12		"
T.	22	Machiavelli died, 1527.	4 35	7 25	3 20		Thighs.
W.	23	Abolished slavery, 1773.	4 35	7 25	rise.		"
T.	24	Newfoundland discovered, 1494.	4 35	7 25	8 2		Knees.
F.	25	Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.	4 35	7 25	8 29		"
S.	26	Pizarro died, 1541.	4 35	7 25	9 10		"
S.	27	Cholera (Asiatic) in New York, 1832.	4 35	7 25	9 48		Legs.
M.	28	Battle of Monmouth, 1775.	4 35	7 25	10 24		"
T.	29	Battle of Parma, 1734.	4 35	7 24	11 10		Feet.
W.	30	Sultan Mahmoud died, 1839.	4 36	7 24	11 41		"

A Case of Inflammation of Kidneys, and Gravel.

FROM MORGAN, FEAZEL & CO.,

GLASGOW, MISSOURI,

Feb. 5, 1868.

Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD

Dear Sir:

About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys, and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever; and, seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was A COMPLETE CURE in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU as decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours, respectfully,

EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

U. S. PORT HOSPITAL,

SALISBURY, N. C.

March 16, 1866.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir.

I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rosewash.

Allow me to say, that your preparations are very satisfactory not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them into universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
yours, &c.,

M. F. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

equipage and arms. Federal loss, 2 killed, 17 wounded.

—20. BATTLE OF DRANESVILLE.

Va. Federal forces, under Gen. E. O. C. Ord, defeated about 2,800 Confederates from South Carolina, Alabama, and Virginia. Federal force, about 4,000 men, of whom 7 were killed and 61 wounded. Confederate loss, 75 killed, 150 wounded, and 30 prisoners, together with a large supply of forage.

—26. A CABINET COUNCIL at Washington decided to give up Mason and Slidell, on the ground that they could not be held consistently with the doctrine of neutral rights always maintained by the U. S. Government.

1862

January 7. ENGAGEMENT at Blue's Gap, near Romney, West Virginia. Federal troops, under Col. Dunning, of the 5th Ohio, attacked 2,000 of the enemy, routing them with the loss of 15 killed, 20 prisoners, 2 pieces of cannon, their wagons, etc. No Federal loss.

—19. BATTLE OF MILL SPRING, Ky. The Confederates completely routed, with 192 killed and 140 prisoners. Gen. Zollicoffer, their commander, was killed. The Federal troops were under Gen. Thomas. 1,200 horses and mules, over 100 large wagons and 14 cannon, 2,000 muskets, etc., were captured. Federal loss, 39 killed, 207 wounded.

—31. QUEEN VICTORIA declared her determination to observe strict neutrality during the American contest, and to prevent the use of English vessels and harbors to aid the belligerents.

February 16. FORT DONELSON surrendered to the Federal army, under Gen. Grant, after three days' desperate resistance. 15,000 prisoners were captured, including Brig. Gen. Buckner, and an im-

mense quantity of war material. Generals Floyd and Pillow escaped with a portion of the garrison.

—22. INAUGURATION of Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, as President of the "Confederate States," at Richmond, Va., and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, as Vice-President, they having received the unanimous vote of 109 delegates, representing 11 States.

March 6-8. BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, Ark. The combined Confederate forces under Generals Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and Pike, were defeated by the Federal army under Generals Curtis, Sigel, Ashboth and Davis. Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing, 1,351. Confederate loss, about 2,000. Generals McCulloch, McIntosh and Slack were killed.

—14. BATTLE OF NEWBERN, N. C. Gen. Burnside's forces attacked and carried a continuous line of redoubts of half a mile in extent, after a four hours' engagement. The Confederates, in their retreat, set fire to the town, which was extinguished by the Federals with slight damage. 200 prisoners and 6 forts were taken, mounting 40 heavy guns. Federal loss, 39 killed, 150 wounded. Confederate loss, 50 killed, 200 wounded.

—23. BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, Va. After a desperate engagement, the Confederates were driven from the ground in disorder, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Federal loss, 100 killed, 400 wounded.

April 8. GEN. W. T. SHERMAN was dispatched by Gen. Grant with a large reconnoitering force on the Corinth, Miss., road. A portion of his force was routed by a charge of Confederate cavalry, and 15 killed and 25 wounded of the 77th Ohio Regiment.
































—10. HUNSVILLE, Ala., was occupied by Gen. Mitchell's forces. 200 prisoners,

JULY.

MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

D. H. M.
Last Quarter..... 1 7 45 Evg.
New Moon..... 9 8 32 Mo.
First Quarter....16 1 41 Mo.

D. H. M.
Full Moon.....23 8 48 Mo.
Last Quarter...21 12 0 Noon.

D.	W.	D. M.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	MOON'S PHASES.		Moon Signs.
				SUN rises & sets H. M. H. M.	MOON r. & s. D. M.	
T.	1		Battle of the Roynce, 1690.	4 36 7	24 morn.	 Feet.
F.	2		Quebec Founded, 1608.	4 39 1	24 14	 "
S.	3		Fort Erie taken, 1814.	4 37 7	2 12 45	 Head.
S.	4		American Independence, 1776.	4 37 7	3 1 14	 Neck.
M.	5		Surrender of Algiers to the French, 1830.	4 37 7	3 1 50	 "
T.	6		Ticonderoga taken by Burgoyne, 1777.	4 38 7	22 2 22	 Arms.
W.	7		St. Domingo surrendered to the English, 1809.	4 38 7	22 2 55	 "
T.	8		Edmund Burke born, 1730.	4 38 7	2 3 32	 Breast.
F.	9		Defeat of Braddock, 1755.	4 39 7	21 3 38	 "
S.	10		Calvin born, 1509. Columbus born, 1447.	4 40 7	20 9 15	 Heart.
S.	11		John Quincy Adams born, 1767.	4 40 7	20 9 15	 "
M.	12		Alexander Hamilton died, 1804.	4 41 7	19 9 55	 Bowels.
T.	13		Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief, 1798.	4 41 7	19 10 33	 "
W.	14		French Revolution commenced, 1789.	4 42 7	18 11 6	 Reins.
T.	15		Bonaparte surrendered to the English, 1815.	4 42 7	17 11 38	 "
F.	16		Stony Point taken by Wayne, 1779.	4 43 7	1 12 6	 Secrets.
S.	17		Bishop White died, 1836.	4 44 7	1 12 6	 "
S.	18		Dr. Watts born, 1674. (17.)	4 45 7	1 12 50	 Thighs.
M.	19		George IV. crowned, 1821.	4 46 7	14 1 40	 "
T.	20		Queen Anne died, 1714.	4 46 7	14 2 32	 Knees.
W.	21		Ferd. VII. re-established Inquisition in Spain, 1814.	4 47 7	13 3 16	 "
T.	22		England and Scotland United, 1707.	4 48 7	13 4 6	 Legs.
F.	23		Gibraltar taken, 1704.	4 49 7	11 rises.	 "
S.	24		Insurrection in Ireland, 1803.	4 50 7	10 7 50	 Feet.
S.	25		Battle of Lundy's Lane, 1814.	4 51 7	10 8 30	 Head.
M.	26		Battle of Aboukin, 1799.	4 51 7	9 9 4	 Neck.
T.	27		Young Pretender landed in Scotland, 1745.	4 52 7	9 9 35	 "
W.	28		Robt. Burns born, 1759.	4 53 7	10 8 30	 "
T.	29		French Revolution, 1830.	4 54 7	9 9 30	 "
F.	30		William Penn died, 1716.	4 55 7	11 12	 "
S.	31		Peace of Amiens, 1802.	4 56 7	11 50	 "

N. Y. S. Col. Institute,

Corner of 5th Ave. & 76th St.,

CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of
Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge

of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from *weakness* than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,

COL. YOUNG,

General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

15 locomotives, and many cars were captured. President Lincoln, by proclamation, recommended the people throughout the United States, on the Sabbath succeeding the receipt of his proclamation, to return thanks to Almighty God for having vouchsafed signal victories over rebellious enemies, and also for having averted the dangers of foreign interference and invasion.

May 9. GEN. HUNTER proclaimed the persons in the States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, "forever free."

-19. PRESIDENT LINCOLN, by proclamation, declared null and void general order No. 11 of Maj. Gen. Hunter, commanding at Hilton Head, S. C., and dated May 9, in which he pronounces the slaves of the States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina "forever free." The President asked the serious consideration of the States interested to the resolution of Congress of May 6, 1862, offering to aid any State which should adopt a gradual abolition of slavery.

-20. THE ADVANCE of General McClellan's army, under General Stoneman, reached New Bridge, on the Chickahominy creek, 8 miles from Richmond, driving in the enemy's outposts. The enemy had then no forces south of the Chickahominy. General Stoneman lost 1 killed and 3 wounded.

-27. GENERALS MARTINDALE and Butterfield's brigades engaged and defeated a Confederate force of 8,000, near Hanover Court House, Va. Federal loss, 54 killed, 194 wounded and missing. Confederate loss, between 200 and 300 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners.

-30. COL. ELLIOTT, with the 2d Iowa cavalry, by forced marches from Corinth, Miss., penetrated the enemy's lines to Booneville, on the Ohio and Mobile rail-

way. They tore up the track in many places north and south of that point, destroyed the locomotive and 20 cars laden with supplies for the Confederate army. They also took 10,000 stand of arms, 3 pieces of artillery, large quantities of clothing and ammunition, and paroled 2,000 prisoners.

-31. BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, Va. General Casey's division, after a gallant resistance, was overwhelmed by the Confederate army. At night the Confederates occupied the camps of the Fourth corps, but their advance was broken. Generals Couch, Heintzelman, Kearny, Richardson, and Sedgwick, arrived on the field at night with reinforcements.

June 1. COL. ELLIOTT, with the 2d Iowa cavalry, returned to Corinth, Miss., from a successful raid on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The enemy renewed the attack on the Federal forces at Fair Oaks, Va., when they were defeated and driven from the field with a loss of 8,000 killed and wounded. Federal loss, 5,739.

-26. THE GREAT series of battles on the Chickahominy, before Richmond, commenced at 2 P. M. by the attack by a large force of Confederates on McClellan's division, on the extreme right of McClellan's army at Mechanicsville. After losing more than 1,000 men, the Confederates retreated. Federal loss, 80 killed, 150 wounded. These battles, probably, were the severest of the war.

-28. BATTLE OF THE CHICKAHOMINY, Va. Gen. Porter's troops bore the brunt of the fighting, the Federals still successfully retreating.
































-29. BATTLE OF GROVETON, Va. The troops of Generals Hooker, Sigel, Kearny, Reno and King defeated the enemy under Jackson and Longstreet with great loss. The fight lasted from dawn till dark.

AUGUST.

MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

D. H. M.
New Moon.... 7 5 3 Afn.
First Quarter.. 14 7 36 Mo.

D. H. M.
Full Moon.... 21 11 20 Ev.
Last Quarter... 30 2 58 Mo.

D.	M.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	MIDDLE STATES.		Moon Signs.
			SUN rises & sets. r. & s.	MOON rises & sets. r. & s.	
S.	1	Columbus discovered American Continent, 1498.	4 57 7	3 morn.	 Neck.
M.	2	Battle of Blenheim, 1704.	4 58 7	2 12 31	 Arms.
T.	3	Columbus sailed for America, 1492.	4 59 7	1 1 20	 Arms.
W.	4	Lord Burleigh died, 1598.	5 0 7	0 1 59	 Arms.
T.	5	Battle of Brownstown, 1812.	5 1 6	59 2 35	 Breast.
F.	6	Francis II. abd. throne of Germany, 1806.	5 2 6	58 3 23	 Heart.
S.	7	Queen Caroline died, 1831.	5 3 6	57 sets.	 Heart.
S.	8	George Canning died, 1837.	5 4 6	56 7 46	 Bowels.
M.	9	Louis Philippe, declared King of France, 1830.	5 5 6	55 8 22	 Bowels.
T.	10	Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675	5 6 6	54 9 52	 Reins.
W.	11	Barbadoes devastated, 1831.	5 7 6	53 10 34	 Reins.
T.	12	Louis XVI. dethroned, 1792.	5 8 6	52 10 6	 Secrets.
T.	13	Lavoisier born, 1743.	5 9 6	51 10 40	 Secrets.
S.	14	Tleck born, 1776.	5 10 6	50 11 14	 Thighs.
S.	15	Napoleon born, 1769. Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.	5 12 6	48 11 56	 Thighs.
M.	16	Battle of Bennington, 1777.	5 13 6	47 morn.	 Knees.
T.	17	Frederick the Great died, 1786.	5 14 6	46 12 45	 Knees.
W.	18	Bentley, the poet, died, 1803.	5 15 6	45 1 46	 Legs.
T.	19	Guerriere taken by Constitution, 1812.	5 17 6	1 2 10	 Legs.
F.	20	Lopez de Vega died, 1635.	5 18 6	43 3 44	 Feet.
S.	21	Gall, the phenologist, died, 1828.	5 19 6	41 rises.	 Feet.
S.	22	Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.	5 20 6	40 7 12	 Head.
M.	23	Wilson, the ornithologist, died, 1812.	5 21 6	39 7 50	 Head.
T.	24	Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.	5 22 6	38 8 12	 Neck.
W.	25	Herschel, the astronomer, died, 1822.	5 24 6	36 8 44	 Neck.
T.	26	Battle of Dresden, 1813.	5 25 6	35 9 22	 Arms.
F.	27	Battle of Long Island, 1776.	5 26 6	34 9 56	 Arms.
S.	28	Hugo Grotius died, 1645.	5 27 6	33 10 10	 Arms.
S.	29	Battle on Rhode Island, 1778.	5 28 6	32 11 16	 Arms.
M.	30	Paley born, 1743.	5 29 6	31 morn.	 Arms.
T.	31	Camœns died, 1567.	5 31 6	29 12 8	 Arms.

UNITED STATES HOSPITAL,
SALISBURY, N. C., March 16, 1868.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq., Phil., Penn.

Dear Sir: I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rose-wash.

Allow me to say, that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavour to bring them into universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

M. F. A. HOFFMAN.

Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

Certificate from a distinguished Midwife.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1865.

Mr. HELMBOLD.

Sir: I have used your Extract Buchu with

many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms in every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,

REBECCA STANTON, M.D.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 7, 1867.

Sir: In September last I was suffering from a disease of a private nature, and applied to a physician, who prescribed for me, and I was to all appearance cured, as there were no signs of the disease; but after a few weeks I was covered with an eruption, which plainly showed the presence of the disease in the blood. I took various remedies, purporting to purify the blood, to no avail. I saw your advertisement, and wrote to you for some Extract Sarsaparilla, which I am happy to say had the desired effect, and in an almost incredibly short time I was entirely free from them.

ISRAEL G —

August 4. AN IMMEDIATE draft of 300,000 was ordered by President Lincoln from the militia of the States for nine months. Also an additional quota by special draft to fill up the ranks of the 300,000 volunteers previously called for, should the same not be enlisted by the 15th of August.

—5. CONFEDERATE GEN. J. C. Breckenridge, with 5,000 men, attacked Gen. Williams, with 2,500 men, at Baton Rouge, La. Confederates defeated. Gen. Williams killed. Federal loss, 250 killed, wounded and missing. Confederate loss, 600.

—27. GEN. HOOKER'S division engaged the enemy under General Ewell, at Kettle Run, Va., near Bristow's station, and drove them from the field; loss about 300 on each side.

—30. GEN. POPE'S forces, consisting of the corps of Gen.s Heintzelman, Porter, McDowell and Banks, engaged Lee's army at the old battle-ground of Bull Run, Va. After severe loss the Federals fell back to Centreville, where they were supported by Sumner's and Franklin's corps. It is supposed that the disagreement of Generals in command caused this disaster.

September 4. THE CONFEDERATE army crossed the Potomac near Poolesville, Md., and invaded that State.

—8. GENS. LEE AND JOHNSON issued proclamations to the people of Maryland, endeavoring to incite them to rebellion.

—14. BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Md. Federal troops, under Generals Hooker and Reno, defeated Lee's army. Federal loss, 443 killed, 1,806 wounded and 76 missing. General Reno killed.

—15. SURRENDER OF HARPER'S Ferry, Va., with a large supply of military stores, and 11,000 men, to the enemy, after three days' siege. Col. Miles, the Federal

commander, killed. This surrender was one of the most disgraceful of the war.

17. BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, Md. The entire Federal army of Gen. McClellan and Confederate army of Gen. Lee engaged. Defeat of the enemy with loss of 15,000 men. Federal loss, 12,500. This was probably the most brilliant exploit of General McClellan.

—19. GEN. LEE'S army crossed the Potomac river to Virginia, pursued by Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry.

—20. BATTLE OF IUKA, Miss. Gen. Rosecrans' army defeated the enemy, who lost 263 killed, 460 wounded, and 600 prisoners. Federal loss, 135 killed, and 527 wounded.

—22. PRESIDENT LINCOLN proclaimed that on the first day of January, 1863, "all slaves in States or parts of States in rebellion" should be forever free.

October 5. GEN. PRICE'S Confederate army, retreating from Corinth, Miss, was overtaken by Generals Ord and Hurlbut at the Hatchie river, where, after six hours' fighting, the Confederates broke in disorder, leaving their dead and wounded, 400 prisoners, and 2 batteries.

—10. 1,800 Confederate cavalry, under J. E. B. Stuart, crossed the Potomac at McCoy's creek, and penetrated to Mercersburg and Chambersburg, Pa., and after capturing and destroying much property, made good their retreat with slight loss.

December 13. BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, Va. The enemy's works were attacked by the national army under General Burnside. It consisted of three grand divisions led by Generals Sumner, Hooker and Franklin. The Federal army was repulsed, losing 1,512 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 460 prisoners. The enemy lost 1,800 men.

—21. SECRETARIES SEWARD and Chase tendered their resignation to Presi-

SEPTEMBER

MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

D. H. M.
New Moon. 6 1 8 Mo.
First Quarter. 12 4 27 Afr.

D. H. M.
Full Moon. 20 3 48 Afr.
Last Quarter. 23 4 18 Afr.

		REMARKABLE EVENTS.	MIDDLE STATES. SUN MOON rises & sets r. & s. H. M. M. M.	Middle States.
W.	1	Louis XIV. died, 1715.	5 32 6 28 12 30	Breast.
T.	2	London burnt, 1666.	5 2 6 27 1 50	"
F.	3	French expelled from Egypt, 1801.	5 35 2 2 2 42	Heart.
S.	4	Rocheboucault died, 1689.	5 36 1 2 3 36	"
S.	5	First Congress met at Philadelphia, 1774.	5 37 3 3 1 32	Bowels.
M.	6	Fort Griswold, (Conn.) taken, 1781.	5 39 5 21 sets.	"
T.	7	Boston settled, (O. S.,) 1629.	5 40 6 20 7 33	Reins.
W.	8	Battle of Eutaw Springs, 1781.	5 41 6 19 8 10	"
T.	9	United States, first so styled, 1776.	5 43 6 17 8 49	Secrets.
F.	10	Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, 1813.	5 44 6 16 9 18	"
S.	11	McDonough's Victory on Lake Champlain, 1814.	5 45 6 15 9 59	"
S.	12	Bishop Hobart died, 1830.	5 47 6 13 11 0	Thighs.
M.	13	Quebec taken, Wolfe killed, 1759.	5 48 6 12 morn.	"
T.	14	Gen. Washington evacuated N. Y., 1776.	5 49 6 11 12 1	Knees.
W.	15	New York taken by the British, 1776.	5 50 6 10 12 52	"
T.	16	Dark day at Quebec, 1755.	5 52 6 8 1 44	Legs.
F.	17	Matthew Carey died, 1839.	5 53 6 7 2 32	"
S.	18	Sterne died, 1768.	5 54 6 6 3 56	Feet.
S.	19	Battle of Stillwater. 1777.	5 56 6 4 4 42	"
M.	20	Seige of Fort Erie raised, 1814.	5 57 6 rises.	"
T.	21	Royalty abolished in France, 1792.	5 58 6 2 7 0	Head.
W.	22	George III. crowned, 1761.	6 0 6 0 7 34	"
T.	23	Major Andre taken, 1780.	6 1 5 59 8 7	"
F.	24	Don Pedro, King of Portugal, died, 1834.	6 2 5 58 8 45	Neck.
S.	25	Arnold deserted to the English, 1780.	6 3 5 57 9 26	"
S.	26	Philadelphia taken, 1777.	6 4 5 56 10 10	Arms.
M.	27	Revolution in Spain, Cortes dissolved, 1823.	6 5 5 54 10 56	"
T.	28	Detroit taken, 1812.	6 7 5 53 11 42	Breast.
W.	29	Lord Nelson born, 1758.	6 8 5 52 morn.	"
T.	30	Whitefield died, 1770.	6 10 5 50 12 36	"

PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION—Buchu, in vacuo, Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by the aid of liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, and a small proportion of this spirit added to the Buchu. The active properties are by this mode extracted. But a small proportion of sugar is used.

Buchu, as prepared by druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingre-

dients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoea, nor is it a Syrup—and, therefore, can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist, of nineteen years' experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

dent Lincoln, who informed them that the acceptance of them would be incompatible with the public welfare; when the resignations were withdrawn.

—27-29. **ATTACK ON VICKSBURG**, Miss., by Gen. Sherman's army and Federal gunboats. Gen. Sherman's army ascended the Yazoo river on transports, landed, and attacked the enemy's works in the rear of Vicksburg, while the gunboats assailed the batteries at Haines' Bluff. The Federals, after sanguinary conflicts, carried the first and second lines of defense and advanced within 2½ miles of the city, where they were defeated and compelled to withdraw, with a loss of 600 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,000 missing.

—30. **THE IRON-CLAD** steamer Monitor, Commander Bankhead, foundered near Cape Hatteras, N. C. 4 officers, 12 of the crew, and 8 R. I. soldiers were lost with her. This was the first of the celebrated monitor iron-clads. **Battle at Parker's Cross-roads**, Tenn. A desperate conflict of several hours' duration between Gen. Sullivan's troops and Gen. Forrest's Confederate cavalry, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 600 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Federal loss, about 200.

1863.

January 1. **PRESIDENT LINCOLN** issued his Emancipation Proclamation, declaring all the slaves then held in rebellious territory to be forever free. Galveston, Texas recaptured by Confederates under General McGruder, with its garrison of 300 men. Six Federal gunboats were in the harbor. The Harriet Lane was captured after a severe fight, in which Captain Wainwright was killed, and many of his crew. The Federal flag-ship Westfield was blown up by Commander Renshaw, to avoid capture, by which he lost his life, with many of the crew.

—2. **THE BATTLE** of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Tenn., between Gen. Rosecrans' army and Gen. Bragg's Confederate troops, which commenced two days before, was resumed, and after an obstinate and bloody contest, which lasted all day, the enemy were defeated with great slaughter. Federal loss, 1,553 killed, 6,000 wounded, 2,000 prisoners. Confederate loss, over 10,000, of whom 9,000 were killed and wounded.

—11. **ARKANSAS POST**, Fort Hindman, captured by Admiral Porter's squadron and Gen. McClelland's army. Federal loss, nearly 1,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Enemy's loss, 550 killed and wounded, and 5,000 prisoners.

March 5. **FIGHT** at Thompson's Station, near Franklin, Tenn. A Federal force under Col. Colburn was attacked by a large army under Van Dorn, and defeated in battle, after which the entire Union brigade was captured, excepting 150 men. Federal loss, 100 killed, 300 wounded, and 1,200 prisoners. Confederate loss, 120 killed and 300 wounded.

April 30. A **PORTION** of Gen. Hooker's army crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, Va., and after slight resistance, took possession of the rifle pits below the city and captured 500 prisoners.
































May 1. **SKIRMISH** on the Nansemond river, near Suffolk, Va. The 99th N. Y., Colonel Nixon, defeated the enemy with severe loss. Union loss, 41 killed and wounded. **Battle of Fort Gibson**, Miss. Gen. Grant's army defeated the troops of Gen. J. S. Bowen. Enemy's loss, 1,500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

—2. **GEN. SEDGWICK'S** corps of the Army of Virginia attacked the Confederate works in the heights, in the rear of Fredericksburg, and carried them, after a desperate struggle, in which the Federal loss was over 2,000 in killed and wounded.

OCTOBER.

MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon.....	5	9	31	Mo.	Full Moon.....	20	9 13 Mo.
First Quarter.....	13	5	15	Mo.	Last Quarter.....	28	3 50 Mo.

D. of M.	D. of M.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	MIDDLE STATES.				Moon Signs.
			SUN rises & sets. H. M. H. M.	MOON r. & s. H. M.			
F.	1	First Steamboat from New York to Albany, 1807.	6 11 5	4 1	1 38		Heart.
F.	2	Major Andre executed, 1780.	6 12 5	4 2	2 42		Bowels.
F.	3	Battle of Jena, 1806.	6 13 5	4 3	3 44		Reins.
M.	4	Battle of Germantown, 1777.	6 14 5	4 4	4 48		Secrets.
T.	5	Tecumseh killed, 1813.	6 15 5	4 5	sets.		Thighs.
W.	6	Peace with England, 1783.	6 16 5	4 6	5 50		Knees.
T.	7	Second Battle of Stillwater, 1777.	6 17 5	4 7	7 24		Legs.
F.	8	Battle of Saratoga, 1777.	6 18 5	4 8	7 59		Feet.
F.	9	Battle of Savannah, Pulaski killed, 1779.	6 19 5	4 9	8 12		Head.
S.	10	Kosciusko captured, 1794.	6 20 5	4 10	9 20		Neck.
M.	11	Discovery of America by Columbus, 1492.	6 21 5	4 11	10 11		Arms.
T.	12	King John died, 1216.	6 22 5	4 12	11 0		Breast.
W.	13	Battle of Queenstown, 1812.	6 23 5	4 13	11 52		Heart.
T.	14	William Penn born, 1644.	6 24 5	4 14	morn.		Bowels.
F.	15	Virgil born, B. C. 70.	6 25 5	4 15	12 50		Heart.
F.	16	Marie Antoinette executed, 1793.	6 26 5	4 16	1 45		Bowels.
S.	17	Burgoyne surrendered, 1777.	6 27 5	4 17	2 42		Heart.
M.	18	Battle of Leipsic, 1813.	6 28 5	4 18	3 44		Bowels.
T.	19	Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.	6 29 5	4 19	4 50		Heart.
W.	20	Battle of Navarino, 1827.	6 30 5	4 20	5 24		Bowels.
T.	21	Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.	6 31 5	4 21	6 24		Heart.
F.	22	Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.	6 32 5	4 22	7 14		Bowels.
S.	23	Battle of Edgehill, 1642.	6 33 5	4 23	7 56		Heart.
F.	24	Tycho Brahe died, 1601.	6 34 5	4 24	8 36		Bowels.
M.	25	U. S. frigate captured Macedonian, 1812.	6 35 5	4 25	9 16		Heart.
T.	26	Madame Montespan died, 1707.	6 36 5	4 26	10 10		Bowels.
W.	27	Madame de Maintenon died, 1719.	6 37 5	4 27	10 16		Heart.
T.	28	Battle of White Plains, 1776.	6 38 5	4 28	11 6		Bowels.
F.	29	Sir Walter Raleigh executed, 1618.	6 39 5	4 29	12 14		Heart.
S.	30	Maturin, (novelist, &c.) died, 1825.	6 40 5	4 30	1 24		Bowels.
S.	31	U. S. frigate Philadelphia captured, 1803.	6 41 5	4 31	2 34		Heart.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
 From whatever cause originating, and no
 matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the use
 of a diuretic.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS,

Of both Sexes, use
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
 It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and
 enable you to sleep well.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consump-
 tion or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and
 Blood are supported from these sources,
 and the

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS,

And that of Posterity, depend upon
 prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
IS MORE STRENGTHENING THAN
ANY OF THE PREPARATIONS OF
BARK OR IRON.

Infinitely safer and more pleasant.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all
 injurious properties, and immediate in its
 action.

—2-3 BATTLE OF CHANCELLORS-ville, Va. The army of Gen Lee attacked the Federal forces under Gen Hooker, and after a series of sanguinary contests, the Union army was compelled to retire and recross the Rappahannock. Very heavy loss on both sides.

—11-16. GEN. LEE'S army crossed the Potomac and invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania.

—14. CAPTURE OF WINCHESTER, Va., by Confederate troops. Defeat of Gen. Milroy's army, who lost 2,000 men and all his artillery and stores.

—15. PRESIDENT LINCOLN calls for 100,000 men for six months from Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Ohio, to resist invasion, who were promptly furnished. Confederate troops entered Chambersburg, Pa.

—26. GEN. MEADE superseded Gen. Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac.

—July 1, FIRST conflict at Gettysburg. Confederate advance checked. Gen. Reynolds killed. Bragg retreats before Rosecrans. Tallahoma occupied by Federal advance.

—2-3. DEFEAT of confederate Gen. Lee's army near Gettysburg, Pa., by Gen. Meade's army, after a sanguinary conflict, in which 40,000 men were killed or wounded.

—4. SURRENDER of Vicksburg, Miss., to General Grant, with 30,000 men under Gen. Pemberton, and a large supply of arms and ammunition. Assault on Helena, Ark., by Confederate Gens. Marmaduke, Price and Holmes, with 6,000 men, who were signally defeated by Gen. Prentiss' garrison, who took 1,000 prisoners, and killed or wounded 500.

—5. REAR-GUARD of Gen. Johnson's army, numbering 4,000 men, captured by Gen. Grant's forces, near Bolton, Miss.

—13-17. GREAT draft riot in New York City.

—August 20. BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA raged furiously. Union army defeated.

—21. AT NIGHT Rosecrans' army withdrew from Chickamauga to Chattanooga. Bragg did not follow.

—28. FLANKING and capture of Lookout Mountain. It was soon after abandoned and re-occupied by the Confederates.

—29. UNION PRISONERS from Richmond, in a state of starvation, arrive at Annapolis. Some die on the trip from Fortress Monroe.

—November 24. STORMING and capture of Lookout Mountain. Hooker's "fight above the clouds." Defeat of Gen. Bragg.

1861.

—February 27. SHERMAN'S expedition returns to Vicksburg, after 22 days' raid, devastating many towns, burning bridges, seizing or destroying vast quantities of stores, liberating 10,000 negroes, breaking up many miles of railways, and taking 600 prisoners. Union loss, 170 killed and wounded.

—March 4. KILPATRICK returned within Union lines, having destroyed large portions of the Virginia Central Railroad, and burned several miles on James river. Loss 150, including Colonel Dahlgren.

—25. CONFEDERATE GEN. FORREST, with 7,000 men, attacked the Federal fort at Paducah, Ky., defended by Col. Hicks with 500 men. Aided by 2 gunboats, Col. Hicks defeated Forrest, who retired with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded. Federal loss, 14 killed and 46 wounded. The town was nearly destroyed by the bombardment.

—May 3. THE CROSSING of the Rappahannock by the Army of the Potomac effected

NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES. Middle States.

	D	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon.	3	6	15 Ev.	Full Moon.	19	2	31 Mo.
First Quarter	10	10	11 Ev.	Last Quarter.	26	1	26 Aft.

W.	M.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	SUN		MOON		REMARKS.
			Place & sets.	R. & S.	Place & sets.	R. & S.	
11.	11.	Earthquake at Lisbon, 1755.	7 21 2	2 46	7 21 2	2 46	Reins.
12.	12.	Battle of French Creek, 1813.	7 22 2	2 47	7 22 2	2 47	Secrets.
13.	13.	St. Jean d'Acre taken 1840.	7 23 5	7 sets.	7 23 5	7 sets.	Thighs.
14.	14.	Union of Sweden and Norway, 1814.	7 24 5	6 6 1	7 24 5	6 6 1	Knecs.
15.	15.	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	7 25 5	5 6 39	7 25 5	5 6 39	Legs.
16.	16.	Philip Egalite Duc d'Orleans, executed, 1793.	7 26 5	4 7 26	7 26 5	4 7 26	Feet.
17.	17.	Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811.	7 27 5	3 8 6	7 27 5	3 8 6	Head.
18.	18.	William Tell died, 1307.	7 28 5	2 8 59	7 28 5	2 8 59	Neck.
19.	19.	Montreal taken by Americans, 1775.	7 29 1	1 9 49	7 29 1	1 9 49	Arms.
20.	20.	Bonaparte, First Consul, 1799.	7 30 5	0 11 0	7 30 5	0 11 0	Breast.
21.	21.	La Fayette escaped from Olmutz, 1794.	7 31 5	morn.	7 31 5	morn.	Heart.
22.	22.	Chaucer died, 1400.	7 32 5	12 1	7 32 5	12 1	Bowels.
23.	23.	Catherine II, died, 1796.	7 33 5	12 45	7 33 5	12 45	Reins.
24.	24.	Charles Carroll died, 1832.	7 34 5	11 31	7 34 5	11 31	Breast.
25.	25.	Lord Chatham born, 1708.	7 35 5	12 30	7 35 5	12 30	Heart.
26.	26.	Fort Washington taken, 1776.	7 36 5	11 31	7 36 5	11 31	Bowels.
27.	27.	Le Sage, author Gil Blas, died, 1747.	7 37 5	10 31	7 37 5	10 31	Reins.
28.	28.	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1580.	7 38 5	9 38	7 38 5	9 38	Breast.
29.	29.	Battle of Ocania, 1809.	7 39 5	8 51 rises.	7 39 5	8 51 rises.	Heart.
30.	30.	Varletoe defeated by Sumter, 1780.	7 40 5	6 10	7 40 5	6 10	Bowels.
31.	31.	Boyer elected as President of Hayti, 1820.	7 41 5	4 36	7 41 5	4 36	Reins.
32.	32.	Cape of Good Hope doubled, 1497.	7 42 5	3 56	7 42 5	3 56	Breast.
33.	33.	Belisarius died, A. D., 565.	7 43 5	2 59	7 43 5	2 59	Heart.
34.	34.	Penco signed at Ghent, 1814.	7 44 5	10 4	7 44 5	10 4	Bowels.
35.	35.	New-York evacuated by English, 1783.	7 45 5	11 12	7 45 5	11 12	Reins.
36.	36.	Tacitus, Roman historian, died, A. D., 100.	7 46 5	145 morn.	7 46 5	145 morn.	Breast.
37.	37.	Battle of the Berezina, 1812.	7 47 5	14 12 30	7 47 5	14 12 30	Heart.
38.	38.	Earthquake in New-England, 1814.	7 48 5	13 28	7 48 5	13 28	Bowels.
39.	39.	Savannah taken, 1778.	7 49 5	12 36	7 49 5	12 36	Reins.
40.	40.	Maria Theresa died, 1780.	7 50 5	12 34	7 50 5	12 34	Breast.

SAMANHOOD

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inward upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it feeds on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that Sexual excesses are not followed by those direful diseases, Insanity and Consumption? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visit it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures wain Despair
Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.
There is no tonic like it. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient, and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.
Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50.
Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
581 Broadway New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD

without opposition, at Culpepper, Germania and Ely's Fords.

—5. **BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS** commenced. A day of terrific fighting on most difficult ground, in the Wilderness, near Chancellorsville, Va. Night closed in without any definite result. General Hays killed.

—6. **BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS** continued. Another day of terrible fighting, resulting in the falling back of Lee's army. Gen. Wadsworth killed. Loss of both armies about 15,000 each in the two days' fighting. The Confederate General Longstreet wounded. Federal wounded, who had been removed to Fredericksburg, fired on by citizens.

—8. **BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., Va.,** commenced. The armies near Spottsylvania C. H. engaged from 8 to 12 A. M., at which time Federal forces gained the point for which they contended. At 6 P. M., two fresh divisions were thrown in, and after a severe engagement of an hour and a half, the Confederate position was carried, and their first line of breast-works occupied.

—9. **BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., Va.,** continued. Lee's army made a stand, but no general engagement occurred in the morning. Maj. Gen. Sedgwick killed. The fight in the evening was brought on by Hancock, who crossed the River Po, and established himself on the south bank.

—10. **BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H.** continued. A general advance of Federal army ordered at 5 A. M. A tremendous conflict ensued. In the afternoon an attack was made on the Confederate batteries. After the assault had continued some time, it was found that the Confederate batteries could not be carried without great loss, and the effort was abandoned. The battle ceased about 9 P. M., and was one of the most terrible and bloody of the war.

—24. **SHERMAN** flanks Johnson at Alton. 1,000 Confederates captured by General Grant's army at Mount Carmel Church, Va.

—25. **BATTLE** near Dallas, Ga: Gen. Hooker drove Confederates two miles. Union loss, 15,000; Confederates about the same.

—28. **LONGSTREET** attacked Sherman at Dallas, and was driven toward Marietta. Confederate loss, 2,500 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Union loss, 300.

—30. **LEE** attacked Grant north of Chichahominy, and was repulsed. Hancock drove him out of intrenched line of rifle-pits, and held it.

—*June 7.* **MORGAN**, with 3,000 men, commences a raid into Kentucky.

—13. **THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW** repealed in the House of Representatives.

—18. **SIMULTANEOUS** and desperate attack on the Confederate works at Petersburg, by the armies of the Potomac and the James.

—19. **THE CONFEDERATE** privateer Alabama was sunk near the harbor of Cherbourg, France, after an engagement of over an hour with the U. S. sloop-of-war Kearsage, Captain Winslow. 70 of the Confederate crew were taken on board the Kearsage, and 115 reached England and France. 3 persons only were wounded on the Kearsage.

—*July 9.* **BATTLE AT MONOCACY**, Md., lasting from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Federal forces overpowered and forced to retreat in disorder, losing 1,000 men.

—18. **PRESIDENT LINCOLN** issued an order for a draft of 500,000 men, to take place immediately after September 5, the term of service to be one year.













—22. **GREAT** battle before Atlanta. The Confederates assaulted Sherman's lines with great fury seven times, and were as often repulsed, after a terrible struggle.

DECEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

Middle States.

	D.	H.	M.		D.	H.	M.
New Moon....	3	5	51 Mo.	Full Moon....	18	6	53 Ev.
First Quarter..	10	6	18 Ev.	Last Quarter...	25	9	33 Ev.

D. of W.	D. of M.	REMARKABLE EVENTS.	MIDDLE STATES.		Moon Signs.
			SUN	MOON	
			rises & sets.	r. s.	
			H. M.	H. M.	
W.	1	Alexander I., of Russia died, 1825.	7 19 4	41 4 48	Secrets.
T.	2	Battle of Austerlitz, 1802.	7 19 4	41 5 54	
F.	3	Revolution in England, 1688.	7 20 4	40 sets.	Thighs.
S.	4	Cardinal Richelieu died, 1642.	7 20 4	40 5 54	
S.	5	Mozart died, 1791.	7 21 4	39 6 42	Knees.
M.	6	Pope Clement escaped from Prison, 1597.	7 21 4	39 7 33	
T.	7	Delaware, (first state,) adopted Con., 1787.	7 22 4	38 8 25	"
W.	8	Rhode Island taken, 1778.	7 22 4	38 9 20	Legs.
T.	9	Minton born, 1608.	7 23 4	37 10 16	
F.	10	Chalmers died, 1834.	7 23 4	37 11 13	Feet.
S.	11	Constitution, Brazil, 1823.	7 24 4	36 morn.	"
S.	12	Pennsylvania adopted Con., 1787.	7 24 4	36 12 20	"
M.	13	Samuel Johnson died, 1784.	7 24 4	36 1 31	Head.
T.	14	Washington died, 1799.	7 25 4	35 2 46	
W.	15	Great Fire in New York, 1835.	7 25 4	35 3 54	Neck.
T.	16	Tea destroyed at Boston, 1773.	7 25 4	35 4 58	
F.	17	Bonivar died, 1830.	7 25 4	35 5 59	Arms.
S.	18	New Jersey adopted Con., 1787.	7 25 4	35 rises.	
S.	19	Fort Niagara taken, 1813.	7 25 4	35 5 49	Breast.
M.	20	Louisiana annexed to U. S., 1803.	7 25 4	35 6 34	
T.	21	Escape of Lavalette, 1815.	7 26 4	34 7 36	Heart.
W.	22	Landing of the Pilgrims 1620.	7 26 4	35 8 48	
T.	23	Siege of Antwerp, 1832.	7 25 4	35 9 59	Bowels.
F.	24	Treaty signed at Ghent, 1814.	7 25 4	35 11	
S.	25	Christmas. -	7 25 4	35 morn.	Reins.
S.	26	Independence of Belgium, 1830.	7 25 4	35 12 14	"
M.	27	Great Fire at Augusta, Georgia, 1810.	7 25 4	35 1 21	"
T.	28	First defeat of British, New Orleans, 1814.	7 25 4	35 2 21	Secrets.
W.	29	Frigate Java taken by Constitution, 1812.	7 24 4	36 3 28	
T.	30	Buffalo taken and burnt, 1813.	7 24 4	36 4 30	Thighs.
E.	31	Bank of North America established, 1781.	7 24 4	36 5 23	

Case of Syphilis.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27, 1867.

DR. HELMBOLD:

Sir: Some twelve months since I contracted the syphilis, and not knowing then its nature I paid but little attention to it, until I was alarmed by large sores appearing on my face, inside my mouth, and also I could feel them in my throat. I then applied to a physician, who recommended mercury, in large quantities. I followed his advice, and was under his treatment four months and did not receive any benefit, on the contrary, I became worse, as my system was debilitated from the effects of the mercury, and the disease was not eradicated, as it would break out in different parts of the body. I was recommended to apply to you; I did so, and I am pleased to inform you that I am once more WELL, and feel confident that I should not have been so, had I not used your Extract Sarsaparilla and Rose Wash.

Truly yours,

W. M. V.

Another Certificate

ALLENTOWN, PA., August 8, 1867.

Sir: I am very glad to inform you that I have by the use of your Extract Buchu and Rose Wash, been cured of Gonorrhoea, which I had for about six or seven months, suffering all the time, although I was under the care of different physicians, to no benefit. The symptoms of my case, as near as I can explain them, were as follows: Pain and heat in passing water, with a copious discharge of matter; severe pain in the

groin; the testicles swollen, and very painful to the touch; costiveness, with a constant desire to urinate, and painful erections at night. I purchased 9 bottles of your Extract Buchu, and 4 of Rose Wash, and I am now effectually cured. I intend taking 3 or 4 bottles of Extract Sarsaparilla, as I think it will be of great benefit to me.

I send this that you may publish it, withholding my name, of course.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. M. S.

Cure of a case of Stricture of eleven years' standing, by use of 23 bottles.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 20, 1867.

MR. HELMBOLD:

Sir: I have for eleven years been suffering from a stricture of the Urethra, and under treatment of different physicians the whole time, who were continually using various remedies (and all of them very painful), without any permanent good; they would relieve me for a few days, and then I would be as bad as ever. Seeing your advertisement, I thought I might obtain relief from your EXTRACT BUCHU. I purchased some, and its good effects were such that I determined to persevere, and by following your advice I am now entirely well, and consider that, had it not been for your valuable medicine, I should have been compelled to suffer all my life.

I accept my thanks, and I shall recommend your medicine wherever I think it is required.

Yours very respectfully,

CHAS. H. MARTIN.

Federal loss, 3,521; Confederate loss estimated at 10,000. Gen. McPherson was killed.

—26. GEN. STONEMAN despatched a cavalry force to destroy the Macon and Western Railroad. They succeeded in destroying 18 miles of track and in capturing 500 Confederates, when they were in turn attacked, the prisoners released, and 1,000 of General McCook's troops captured.

—30. EXPLOSION of an immense mine by Union troops in front of Burnside's position before Petersburg. Its explosion was the signal for the discharge of every piece of artillery on the line from the Appomattox to the extreme left. After the discharge of the artillery, the army advanced and assaulted the confederate works, but, after a desperate attempt to carry them, was repulsed with a loss of over 4,000 men. The Confederates entered Chambersburg, where the Confederate commander demanded \$500,000 under threat of burning the city. His demand not being complied with, the city was burned.

August 5. GREAT battle at the entrance of Mobile Bay. Fort Gaines opened on Federal fleet at about 7 A. M., the monitor Tecumseh having opened the attack a short time before. The Confederate ram Tennessee captured after one of the fiercest naval battles on record. In the night the Confederates evacuated and blew up Fort Powell. The monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a Confederate torpedo. Explosion of a Confederate mine near Petersburg, Va. But little damage done. A terrific fight in front of Petersburg, lasting from 5.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M. It commenced by a charge of the enemy, which was repulsed with slaughter.

—18. FURIOUS attack on Burnside's corps at Six Mile Station, on the Weldon Railroad, near Petersburg, which was re-

pulsed with great loss to the Confederates.

—31. THE BATTLE OF ATLANTA continued. A brilliant charge was made at 5 P. M. by Gen. Davis' force, resulting in the discomfiture of the Confederates and the surrender of a large number. Great destruction by the Confederates of large magazines of stores accumulated at Atlanta. They blew up, in addition to other things, 80 car loads of ammunition. Gen. Slocum's corps assaulted the enemy's works around the city in the afternoon.

September 19. BATTLE OF BUNKER Hill, near Winchester, Va. A great battle fought by Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Sheridan made the attack and won a splendid victory, capturing over 2,500 prisoners, together with 9 battle-flags and 5 pieces of artillery. The Confederate Generals Gordon and Rhodes were killed, and three other general officers wounded. All of the confederate killed and most of the wounded fell into Federal hands.

October 19. BATTLE OF CEDAR Creek, Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Sheridan's army was attacked before daylight and its left turned and driven in confusion, with a loss of 20 pieces of artillery. Gen. Sheridan afterward arrived on the field and drove the Confederates, taking 48 pieces of artillery and many prisoners, gaining a great victory. Sheridan pursued the Confederates to Mount Jackson, which he reached at night.

November 8. PRESIDENT LINCOLN re-elected, and Andrew Johnson elected Vice-President of the United States. Gen. McClellan resigned his commission in the U. S. army.

—13. GEN. SHERMAN'S right wing, under Gen. Howard, moved out of Atlanta and began its march through Georgia.

—30 BATTLE OF FRANKLIN, TENN. The Confederates, under Hood, attacked Thomas' army at Franklin, but were re-

WOMAN.

FEMALES. Owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the delicate nature of their frame, are subject to many sufferings. Freed from these complaints in the same degree as both the sexes, and would not be more so, if they were ill. Not only so, but even if they were ill, they could compare favorably with the soldiers in the midst of a battle, the sailors on the water, and the husband and wife in the public and domestic sphere, and in the ordinary duties of life. Nor is it a small consolation for the sufferer of these various delicate affections, that only one of the most precious and necessary of all the women so far as the human race is concerned, is thus afflicted. I will then, thank it for placing in the female's simple person, which will be found efficient in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely catalyze them with the hope of a cure, or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the medical art, but I am obliged to say that, although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by excessive employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the numerous cases of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the *immense* evil consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so heavily affect the life, health, and happiness of women in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for peroxide education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for care and child-bearing to be wasted and prevented in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of young ladies, especially in the middle class of the community. Thus, with the body half-starved, and the mind morbidly excited by passionate, perverting, and fruitless travel, the home's designed for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

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Since, however, the affluence of the senses (the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their powers, and the process of this education is called the *paedagogia*, which is, in common parlance, the *Education* itself, and is, essentially, under the control of moral education and moralization at an early period of life, and, as we shall presently see, these conditions, which, collectively, form the *paedagogia*, have, as a primary, to habits which sap the very life of their victims one nature has sub-completed their development.

The Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Painful Catamenial periods, Infertility and Barrenness. Dose, Two grains three or four times a day, with the most perfect spirit. A known HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice accompany.

[illegible]

☛ None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with a fac simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

pulsed at all points. The Confederates commenced advancing on Federal lines at 4 P. M. They charged furiously on the lines, but were driven back, and a great victory gained. Confederate loss, 5,000 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners. Federal loss, 1,000. Gen. A. J. Smith's army passed through Nashville and reinforced Thomas.

December 15. BATTLE OF NASHVILLE commenced. Gen. Thomas attacked Hood's army at 2 A. M. Federal lines advanced on the right five miles. The Confederates were driven from their intrenchments, from the river, from a range of hills, on which their left rested, and forced back upon the right and centre. The Confederates lost 17 cannon, 1,500 wounded, and a whole line of earthworks. In the night Hood withdrew his right from the river.

—16. ANOTHER battle before Nashville. Hood completely routed. Hood's loss before Nashville, 13,189 prisoners, 2,207 deserters, 30 guns, 7,000 small arms. An entire Confederate division (Ed. Johnson's) captured. Union loss, about 6,500. Total loss of the Confederates, about 23,000.

—21. OCCUPATION of Savannah by Sherman. He captured 800 prisoners, 150 pieces of artillery, 33,000 bales of cotton, 3 steamers.

1865.

February 15. GRAND assault on Fort Fisher, which was captured with entire garrison.

—17. CHARLESTON evacuated by the Confederates.

March 11. SHERMAN arrived at Fayetteville. Reported having captured Fort Columbia, S. C., 43 pieces of artillery; at Cheraw, S. C., 25 pieces, and 3,600 barrels of gun-powder; at Fayetteville, N. C., 20 pieces and large quantities of ammunition.

—18. CONFEDERATE CONGRESS adjourned in a panic.

April 2. CONFEDERATE lines assaulted at Five Forks, and forced near Hatcher's Run; then the main line carried, and two strong works commanding south of Petersburg were captured. The Confederates south of Petersburg were

severely beaten, and fled toward the Appomattox. At night Lee evacuated Petersburg and Richmond, retreating toward Danville. Many thousands of prisoners were captured by the Union forces on this day.

—5. LEE was intercepted by Sheridan at Burkesville, Va.

—6. LEE was struck near Farmville, and gained a partial success, but Sheridan defeated him at Sailors' Creek, capturing 6,000 prisoners, 16 guns, 400 wagons, &c. Confederate Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Corse and Curtis Lee captured.

—7. PURSUIT OF LEE continued; he crossed to the north of the Appomattox and was constantly harrassed. He was attacked by the 2d corps at Farmville. Gen. Grant wrote him that escape was impossible, and proposed to receive his surrender.

—8. GEN. LEE replied, inquiring the terms of surrender. Gen. Sheridan made more captures at Appomattox Station.

—9. GENS. GRANT AND LEE meet at Appomattox Court House, and the Confederate army of Northern Virginia, numbering 26,115 men, were surrendered, with its arms and material of war, and the officers and men paroled.

—14. PRESIDENT LINCOLN shot at Ford's Theatre by John Wilkes Booth, an actor. Secretary Seward attacked at his house, while in bed, and seriously wounded by another assassin, who also dangerously wounded Mr. Frederick Seward.

—15. PRESIDENT LINCOLN died at 7.20 o'clock A. M., having remained insensible since his wound. Vice-President Andrew Johnson became Seventeenth President of the United States.

—26. SURRENDER of Gen. Johnson's army, numbering about 27,500 men.

—26. JOHN WILKES BOOTH and David C. Harrold discovered in a barn of Garret's farm, near Fredericksburg, Va. Booth refused to surrender, and was killed by Sergeant Corbett, of the 16th N. Y. Cavalry. Harrold surrendered.

May 9. PRESIDENT JOHNSON declared the war at an end, and belligerent rights ceased.

THE END.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla is the Great Blood Purifier.

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For the satisfaction of all, See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy :

“BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, diseases of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.”

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Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyelids, Scalp, and Skin, which so disfigure the appearance, purging the evil effects of Mercury, and removing all taints the remnants of disease, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by Adults and Children with perfect safety.

Two tablespoonfuls of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.



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It was borrowed from those rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, for female weakness and debility, for prolapsus and bearing down, or prolapsus uteri, diseases of the prostate gland, retention or incontinence of urine, and all diseases requiring the aid of a diuretic, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy. To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our *flesh and blood* are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from *infancy to old age*, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes, in many instances, are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

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And was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. PHYSICK. The proprietor, with upwards of thirty thousand unsolicited certificates, and hundreds of thousands of living witnesses of its curative properties, accumulated within nineteen years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication. He does not do this, from the fact that his remedies rank as standard; they do not need to be *propped up by certificates*. *The science of medicine, like the Doric column, should stand simple, pure, and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital.* His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients of which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. These remedies are prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist of nineteen years' experience, and we believe them to be reliable; in fact we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with a permanent success, and Mr. HELMBOLD's success is certainly *prima facie* evidence. His Drug and Chemical Warehouse, in the City of New York, is not excelled, if equaled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers, when visiting that city, to give him a call and judge for themselves.

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